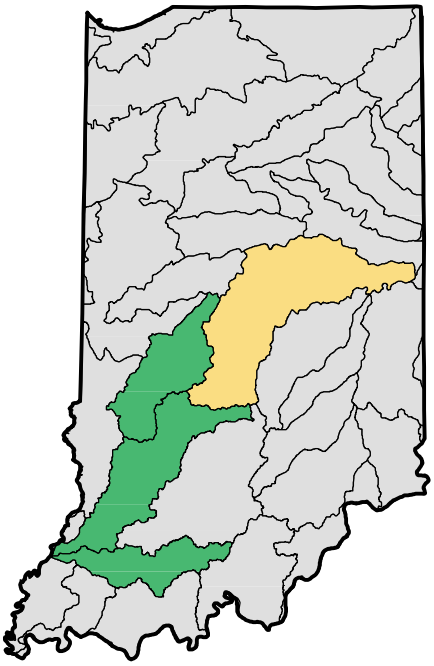
Indiana



Percent of Assessed Rivers, Lakes, and Estuaries Meeting Aquatic Life Uses

- 80% - 100% Meeting All Uses
- 50% - 79% Meeting All Uses
- 20% - 49% Meeting All Uses
- 0% - 19% Meeting All Uses
- Insufficient Assessment Coverage
- Basin Boundaries (USGS 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit)

For a copy of the Indiana 1998 305(b) report, contact:

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The report is also available on the Internet at: *http://www.state.in.us/idem/owm/index.html*

Surface Water Quality

All of the surveyed lake acres and 79% of the surveyed river miles have good water quality that fully supports aquatic life. However, 21% of the surveyed river miles do not support swimming due to high bacteria concentrations. A fish consumption advisory impairs all of Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline. The pollutants most frequently identified in Indiana waters include PCBs, bacteria, priority organic compounds, oxygen-depleting wastes, pesticides, and metals. The sources of these pollutants include combined sewer overflows, resource extraction, and land disposal. Many sources are unknown.

Indiana identified elevated concentrations of toxic substances in about 5% of the river miles monitored for toxics. High concentrations of PCBs and mercury were most common in sediment samples and in fish tissue samples.

Ground Water Quality

Indiana has a plentiful ground water resource serving nearly 70% of its population for drinking water and filling many of the water needs of business, industry, and agriculture. The major sources of ground water contamination in Indiana are commercial fertilizer application, confined animal feeding operations, underground storage tanks, surface impoundments, landfills constructed prior to 1989, septic systems, shallow injection wells, industrial facilities, materials spills, and salt storage and road salting. Contaminants from these sources include nitrate, salts, pesticides, petroleum compounds, metals, radionuclides, and bacteria. Ground water protection programs are being implemented through the efforts of five state agencies.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

In February 1997, the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board adopted revised water quality standards for those waters in the Great Lakes Basin. Water quality standards, including proposed sediment and wetland narrative criteria, for the area outside the Great Lakes Basin are currently under development. Macroinvertebrate and fish community data are being

evaluated for the purpose of developing biocriteria.

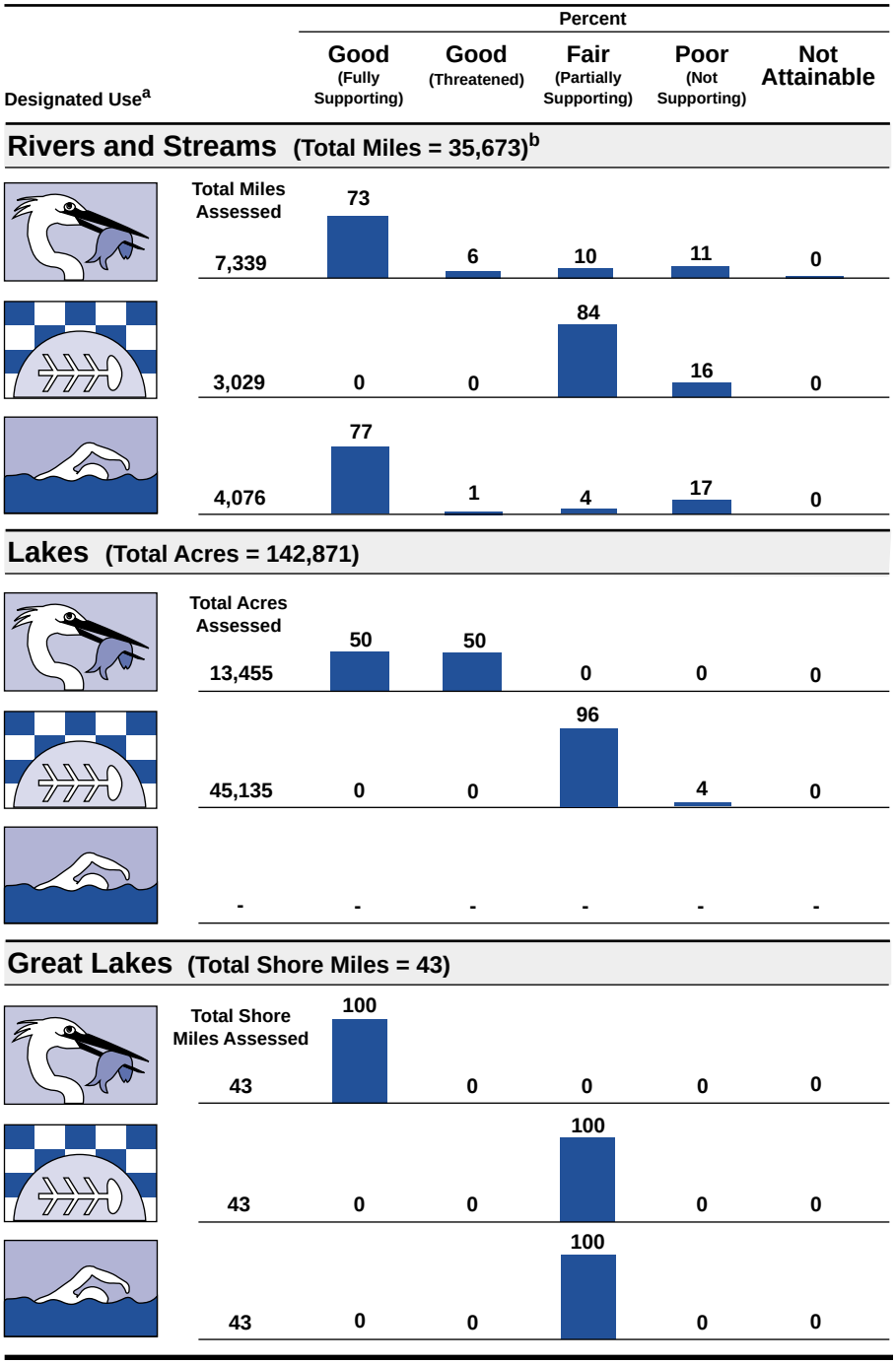
Point sources are regulated primarily through the NPDES program in Indiana. The state has a goal of processing over 400 administratively extended permits by June 1999. Nonpoint sources are addressed through watershed management and planning projects. In 1996 and 1997, federal funds totaling $4,450,000 were used to support nonpoint source control projects in Indiana.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

A new surface water monitoring strategy for Indiana was implemented in 1996 with the goal of monitoring all waters of the states by 2001 and reporting the assessments by 2003. Each year approximately 20% of the waterbodies in the state will be assessed and reported the following year. Assessment in 1997 and reporting in 1998 focused on the White River, West Fork, and Patoka River basins. Elements of Indiana's sampling program include: fixed station monitoring, TMDL development, trace metals monitoring, pesticide water column monitoring, bacteriological sampling, and targeted fish tissue and surficial aquatic sediment sites. The program also includes a number of sites selected by probabilistic design and sampled for fish community biotic integrity, benthic aquatic macroinvertebrate community biotic integrity, fish tissue contaminants, surficial aquatic sediment contaminants, and water column chemistry.

Indiana is developing biological assessment methods and criteria for wetlands.

Individual Use Support in Indiana



[a] A subset of Indiana's designated uses appear in this figure. Refer to the state's 305(b) report for a full description of the state's uses.

[b] Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.